

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the news advertisements &c. are once more requested to pay up their respective balances. Good Wheat, Rye, Wool, Flax, Feathers or well dressed Deer skins, will be taken in payment, at the selling price in this place.
Lexington, Sept. 12, 1789.

PETERSBURG, (commonly known by the name of Gen. Scott's landing) on the Kentucky, September 8, 1789.

JOHN NANCARROW, purposed carrying on at this place the MALT-ING BUSINESS and BEER BREW-ERY, where those who have distillerys &c. may be supplied with malt in exchange for barley or other grain, and tavern keepers and others with good beer. Merchants and others, trading down the Mississippi, may, on timely notice, be supplied with such beer as will stand the test of the climate of New Orleans. He proposes to those who may become purchasers, to take in payment two thirds in barley or other grain, and the remainder in cash, or at least as much cash will enable him to purchase hops, being a cash article. Those who intend gathering the wild hops, should gather them this month or the beginning of next, in dry weather, and cure them in the shade, hops gathered after they have changed their colour are of little value.

N. B. Travellers may be accommodated, at said place, with lodgings and such entertainment, as the country affords.

A JOURNEYMAN MASON, BRICK LAYER, or PLASTERER, who understands his business, will meet with encouragement, by applying to
JOS. GALE.
September 8, 1789. 35

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I will exchange store goods, at Bourbon court-house, for bear skins and fur, and will take ginsling till the 10th of October, at one shilling per lb. — Also, I took up a colt near Cumberland mountain, in the wilderness, last fall, which was supposed to be two years old. Whoever has lost such a colt, will apply to me, at said court-house.
JOHN HOUSTON.
September 8, 1789.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opened for sale, by

PETER JANUARY & SON,

At their new store, nearly opposite the old Court house, A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, Particularly adapted to the season:

Together with a complete assortment of

MEDICINE, Which they, as usual, are determined to sell on reasonable terms.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THURSDAY the 8th of October, is appointed for the General Muster at Lexington,

Mr. BRADFORD, MR. Samuel Grant, lately fell by the savages, left a fulling and hemp mill, in a fair way to have worked this fall, the seat is mine and valuable, the tools sent for; his friends wishes me to have to his family what is done and execute the business myself, but my stock is so exhausted, it will be attended with great difficulty; any gentleman that will lend me small sums of money, shall have it in their account in fulling, or the money returned certainly in nine months, which they choose; they will be kind enough to lodge the money with you, and your receipt shall be good against me and my heirs, and they will much oblige the Widow and fatherless, as well as their humble servant.
ELIJAH CRAIG.
Sept. 1, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle and pay up their respective balances immediately; those who fail to comply before the last of November, need not expect any indulgence. Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, and Hogs-lard, will be taken in payment, at the selling price at this place.
CHRISTOPHER KISER.
Sept 13, 1789. 47

Strayed away from the subscriber, living on cane run, about four miles from Lexington, about the last of May, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, branded on the near buttock D; Whoever delivers the said mare to the Printer hereof, shall receive three Dollars, or to the subscriber four Dollars.

HUGH M'WILLIAMS.
Aug. 24, 1789. 14

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lexington, a bay mare, about 13 and a half hands high, well made, a small star, branded on the near shoulder R K, and on the near buttock D, Appraised to £. 8.
STEPHEN BARTON.
July 9, 1789. 46

AN EXCELLENT NEW PRIMER

May be had, by the gross, dozen or single, at this Office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of the two mile, in Fayette County, a gray mare and this spring's colt, she is about 13½ hands high, 11 years old, branded on the near shoulder P has on about a four stilling bell, branded IR ID, the ID in dots. Appraised to £. 6.

AMBROSE BUSH.
June 18, 1789. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Hickman creek, in the County of Fayette, an iron gray filly 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock M a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white above the pastern joint, a little white above the hoof of the off hind foot, has been running in the neighbourhood since February 1788. Appraised to £. 14.

DAN. HARRISON.
June 15, 1789 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Town fork of Elk Horn, a brindled cow, three years old, with some white on the sides, back and belly, marked with an underkeel in the right ear. Appraised to £. 3.

WILLIAM PAYNE.
August 14, 1789. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Hunters horse mill, on the Cliff of Kentucky, a bay mare, three years old, 13 hands high, branded A. on the near shoulder, marked with a pack rate under the belly, paces natural. Appraised to £. 5 10.

JACOB MARCH.
July 22, 1789. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lincoln Court House, one red (or light brindled) and white cow, her neck yellow on each side from her shoulders to her head, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear and a star in the left, there is something appears like a brand on her cushion, but not perceivable what, if any. Appraised to £. 2 15.

WM. MONTGOMERY.
August 27, 1789. 35

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette County, a Bay Horse, with a small star in his forehead, some saddle marks, about a feet 6 or 7 inches high, 16 or 17 years old, branded on the near buttock K. Appraised to £. 2 10. Also a dark brindled Heifer, with some white along the back and tail, marked with a crop off the right ear, about 3 years old. Appraised to £. 1 16.

4 4s. EPHRAIM BAITES.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the dry fork of Chaplain, about 2 miles from Harlin's mill, a brindled Steer, 2 years old, marked with an underkeel in near ear, and swallow fork in the off ear. Appraised to £. 2 10.

WM. THOMPSON.
Mercer, Aug. 20, 1789. 4

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in October 1787, on the wilderness trace, on Stegg's creek, not far from the Hapel patch, a bay Mare, about 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near shoulder M, and on the near buttock P. Appraised to £. 6.

DAVID TROWBRIDGE, living on Greer's creek in Woodford County.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the North fork of Elk Horn a brown cow, with a white face and legs, no ear mark. Appraised to £. 3.
CLEMENTS MOSLEY.
Sept. 13, 1789. 6

TAKEN up by the subscriber near the Mouth of Hickman a dark Bay horse, five years old, 14 feet 9 inches high, docked, with a star in her forehead, a small white spot on his off foot. Appraised to £. 9.

WM. HOGAN.
Sept. 1, 1789. 4

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Glen's creek, a dark red Stear, 4 years old, marked with a crop in the left ear, and three flies in the right, a white face, and some white on his legs. Appraised to £. 3.

JOHN WILLIAMS.
August 6, 1789. 5

The following tracts of

LAND FOR SALE,

SEVENTEEN hundred acres on the Kentucky, nearly opposite Frankfort—3,000 in the same neighbourhood—1600 on Anolds and Meux's station—170 adjoining the town land of Harrodsburg—200 on Brabhiers's Creek—400 within four miles of Lee's Town, on the N side of the Kentucky—1000 on Cedar Creek, 13,000 on the Ohio, near the big bone lick—53,000 at the three forks of the Kentucky—800 on Hington's fork—40,000 in different tracts on Licking and the Ohio. it is unnecessary to say any thing in recommendation of those lands, but that the greater part are equal in quality and situation to any in the District. Negroes, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Horses, Cows, and all kinds of public securities, will be taken in payment; the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Peter Tardiveau in Danville, or to the subscriber, who has also a quantity of goods which he will give in exchange for Tobacco, Beef and Pork.

M. NAGLE.
Holders, August 8, 1789. 505

TO BE SOLD

Several very valuable tracts of land lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in the County of Fayette, about ten or twelve miles from Lexington, which are patented in the name of William Stewart. Also to be let for a term of years, two valuable tracts of land, one on Glen's creek, and the other on the trough spring. Together with several other tracts in the different Counties in this district. The terms may be known by applying to Harry Innes, Esquire, in Danville, or to the subscriber about six miles from Danville, in Lincoln County.

39 1/2. THOMAS TODD.

A company will meet at the Crab Orchard the 27th of September, in order to share the next morning for the Eastern settlements: it is hoped every person will go armed.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.
Remarks on the resolve of Congress fixing
a new money of account.

WITH the hope that my last on money, has entertained you, I now speak of an American coinage. In which the fancy has a share of influence that it could not then have. The late Congress deserves applause for the advantageous divisions into which they threw the American monies of account. In general, their measures respecting them are wise and ingenious; yet I must vent a few thoughts, which, perhaps, you may wish had influenced their ordinance. Some of them are unimportant—mere creases of the fancy; others are of more consequence.

Eagles may be in half and quarter pieces: dollars in half & quarter pieces: dimes and perhaps half dimes in rings, for enlarging their circumference: cents and half cents, the half cent equal to 5 mills, or a farthing sterling if the dollar be 50d in value. All the coins may have the American eagle on one side, with the reading, "U. S. of America." On the opposite side may be some such device of these: for the eagle piece, and its divisions, a monument on a rock: on the pedestal, read "4th July, 1776," and in the field 13 stars; one of the rays, just above the top of the monument, pointing down. A star is best drawn with five long and five pretty short rays; read, "In perpetuum." The dollar and its parts, a full wooded tree, representing a fleece—a great national object. A sheaf of wheat, or rather a field of it, may also be in view; read "employment." The dime, a dove and olive branch. The cent to be with a man, comfortably clothed, standing erect with a pike in his hand, read "Pro-industrious cents become eagles."

The standard fineness of silver coins among the great commercial nations, France, Britain and Holland, are so near alike that the accurate Sir Isaac Newton, when master of the mint, treated them as if they were the same. He found that the then old pillar piece of eight, alone of the Spanish silver coins, was exactly equal in fineness to the sterling standard of Britain, and he gives its weight, 417 grains, & as the standard proportions are 11 oz. 2 dwts. five silver, and 18 dwts. alloy, therefore as 12 grains are to 0.9 alloy, so are 417—31.275 alloy, and 385.72 fine, and is exactly worth 53d. 87 sterling, but passes for 54d.

In like measure, for fixing the proportion of alloy in the federal dollar, as 11 fine: alloy is 375.64—34.15 alloy; and altogether this dollar is to weigh 409.8 grains gross. The fleece dollar which we wish to have preferred for the American unit, is in these proportions; as 11 a fine. 0.9 alloy: is 358 fine—29.3 grains gross. The coinage and issuing of silver coins, 387 grains and is equal to standard fineness to those of the commercial nations. This proportion for a fleece dollar, to be of 50d in value, is confirmed by this statement: 5760 grs. 67½. 027: is 358 grs.—50d that is, the mint lb. of 576 grs. of fine silver, being freed at the value of 67½. 027, 358 grs. are worth 50d. (more exactly, 49d. 972.) You see the Congress dollar is of less fineness than the commercial standard, if it may be so denominated. To say the difference is small, is saying the late Congress was near doing a good thing. If this little excess in alloy is reduced, it will preclude strangers from exclaiming against the inferiority, and fixing an ill name—a stigma that would sink American coin below its real value. "Give a dog an ill name."

Standards of silver coins, viz.
Fine Alloy
Ster. or En. Fr. Duc. 11.1.9
Spa. pil. p. 83, 417 grs 11.1.9 val. 54d
Congress dollar of 1786, 11 1 52.45
Fleece dollar, proposed 11.1.9 50

Standard of gold coins, viz.
Fine Alloy
British & commercial nations 11 1
Congress eagles, 1786, 11 1
So has the American standard of gold is the same as in the commercial countries: but, for silver it is inferior. Alloy of gold is equal parts of fine silver and copper: of silver, it is all fine copper.

I know not what the cost of coinage is generally; but find that in 1773 to 1776 old guineas were melted down and recoinage in Britain to the value of 1.15.563, 593 10 8 sterling, which cost the nation.
For melt. & coinage 1.132.246 7 3
or .085 per cent.

For loss in melting 1.317.354 6 18
or 2.04

near 3 per cent. If the work and expense of coining a hundred shillings in silver, is about the same as of 100 guineas in gold, the fix being nearly alike, and the cost in assaying, melting, cutting, filing, weighing, coining, milling, &c. also nearly the same, then the coinage of silver would cost about 20 times as much per cent on the value, as of gold; but this seems to be wide of probability; and the difference must rather be according to the difference of the value of the metals. A pound of gold is 15 times as valuable as a pound of silver; therefore, in this way of reckoning, if 15 sterling in gold, cost 7 per cent. if sterling in silver will cost 45 per cent. This also seems to be high, and yet I suppose the cost in practice falls not a great way short of it. The expense in coining copper halfpence, seems to be 57 to 60 per cent. or upwards, on copper bought at about 10d. per pound, and yet the labour and expense is less than on the precious metals, the filing and weighing are less exact, and they are not milled. The Congress estimated the cost at this rate, when they ordained 100 cents (nearly of the value of 50 many halfpence sterling) to be coined out of 2.2 cts of copper, of only about 42 cents cost, to be passed at 100 cents, or about 52d sterling.

The present Congress has a power to tax, for the purpose of paying all expense of coining monies; which the late Congress had not, as may be presumed from their not exercising it. No bullion will be sent to the mint by merchants or others, unless they are to receive the value in coin, clear of expense, as is the practice in other countries, and as reason and consequence direct: for, it is unreasonable and unconscionable to expect that an individual shall pay for the issuing money for a public convenience, when the loss or payment ought to be a common charge on the nation. The ordinance of Congress speaks of the mint price of a lb. of silver and gold; the terms of art used in the mint are not familiar to me; but, I take it that 20977 cents are what would be paid for every lb. of gold, in bullion, carried to the mint; and this sum deducted from 21440 cents the declared value of alb. of gold, leaves 463 cents to the mint for the cost of coining.—The gold eagle is 246.268 grains fine.—22.388 alloy: together, 268.656 grs.; and the 268.656 in 5760 grains in a lb. are 21.44 times. This cost is 2.16 per cent. near .75 per cent. cheaper than the coining of the 15 millions in gold, cost Britain about 12 years ago: therefore it is to be suspected that 2.16 is under rated. It also may be that the cost of the ordinance cost of coining silver, that it is not so low as 29.42 per cent. The coinage and issuing of copper may be separately treated of. Perhaps you may hear from me on that particular, in a future letter.

T. C. D.

THE VILLAGE, OF CERVANTES, Translated from the Spanish.

IT being now a considerable time since I had read any Spanish, I began to find my knowledge of that language greatly to decay; so that falling in company with a native last fall, on his way to New Orleans, and who staid some days in this town, I scarcely could make myself understood by him. This led me to think of recovering in some degree what I had lost; and with that view, I sent for the works of Cervantes, an author which, it is rather paying a compliment to my own taste, than to his genius, to say I have always greatly admired. Amongst these books I found one which had never been translated, merely I presume, because the scene was laid in humble life. For your people abroad, think little of accidents which do not tall out amongst hidalgos, or great men; whereas in fact we can see as much of human nature, in the small affairs of a village, as on the higher stage of a kingdom. But in the American republics especially, a book will not be unentertaining, merely because it treats not of lofty themes. The nature and truth of the descriptions, will engage however obscure the characters.

Reading over this little work, entitled the Village, with the view I have mentioned; it was, my way, as in the study of other languages, in more early life, to amuse myself, when I became perfectly well master of it, in writing down translations of some parts remarkable observations, particular speeches, and the like; and hence was gradually led to complete the whole: that being done, it occurred to me to give it to the press.

I would wish to acknowledge, that there are some words and even sentences, which I have not been able to make out, in the original; notwithstanding I have had the advantage of Chirings Spanish and English dictionary, which is allowed to be the best. This will easily be conceived, because though the literal word may be explained, yet there is a figurative and improved sense, which in a particular sentence it may have which no dictionary can properly, and with sufficient minuteness give. Indeed the delicacy of any language cannot be learned from a dictionary, but from conversation, and the frequent reading of the best authors. However this translation of mine may pass well enough; provided it is kept in view, that I do not mean to compare myself or even think of equaling the ingenious Dr. Smollet who has so well rendered in elegant English, the Don Quixote of the same author.

I know it has been given out and circulated a good deal in this town, that I was studying Spanish for some time past, for the book had been observed on my table, with a view to remove to New Madrid, or perhaps apply for a government on the Spanish main. But I declare to God that I have no such intention; and it has been in a great degree with a view to refuse this calumny, that I have been led to give this candid account of my motive in perusing Spanish authors, and making myself more perfect in the knowledge of that language. I wish well to the Spaniards and their governments, but for my part shall content myself with introducing one of the books of that nation to your acquaintance, which though it may not be so lucrative or honorable to myself, is an object more within my power, and in its nature conferring a great deal of happiness in the amusement it has given me. Who knows but the tongue of malignity may infer, that I do this for the express purpose of recommending myself to Guardoquo, and getting a government. I might answer and justify it were true; for at a time when governments are distributing, why might I not put in my hand, and take one out as well as others? But I aver upon my sacred honor, that, except one letter which I wrote Guardoquo last fall, and which was on the subject of logwood, I have held no correspondence with him since he has been Charge des Affaires at New York. Governments are not in my view, though I suppose I might stand as good a chance as others, was disposed to push the matter. I hope therefore, the public will do me the justice to believe my mind free from all such ambition. And that meddling with Spaniards and Spanish affairs thus far, has been just as I have said, a mere philological pursuit, and will terminate with the work, which is now offered to the public.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

We are informed that Mr. Henry Harborth, an ingenious mechanic from Baltimore, exhibited to the inspection of many of the members of both houses of Congress, three new invented machines for the following purposes, viz:

1. A machine for cutting grain: this is fixed on two wheels, and is to be set in motion by one man, who is said will be able to cut 5 acres of wheat per day.
2. A machine for clearing docks, &c. on different principles from any ever yet invented.
3. A machine for threshing grain; this is to be set in motion by a horse, or by water as most convenient. It consists of a threshing floor and sixty six flails, and it is thought, on a moderate computation will thresh as much as forty men in the ordinary way.

The specimens above mentioned are only in miniature; it is therefore impossible to ascertain the real value of the discovery; but many persons of judgment conclude that each machine may be of great utility.

The inventor has petitioned Congress for an exclusive privilege of making and vending the said machines, which will undoubtedly be granted.

LEXINGTON, September 19.

An unfortunate accident happened about 5 miles from this place, on Monday last; a young man who felled a tree that stood near a dwelling house, in order to prevent any damage from said tree by winds; the family were notified of the danger that might be in the fall of the tree, as it was probable it might fall on the house, went out of the way; when the tree was falling which appeared as if it would fall on the house, he called aloud to know if any of the family were within; the unfortunate woman of the house, being at that time in the house, and alarmed at the calls of the man, attempted to escape out at the door, and unluckily ran immediately under the falling tree, and was crushed to death!

From the American Museum, for December 1788.

The great efficacy of *White ash bark*, in expelling the poison communicated by the bite of venomous animals.

Jeremiah Halley Esq. of Preston, was some time since flung with a hoe in the upper lip. The pain which it occasioned, immediately extended over the whole body. In fifteen minutes his limbs swelled with large eruptions, which covered the body. Every appearance indicated a high state of inflammation. The case soon became very alarming; as in about twenty minutes the lungs were sensibly affected; and fainting fits indicated approaching death. As soon as it could be procured, he chewed some of the white ash bark, and immediately received sensible relief at the breast. He then took a decoction of it with milk, and perfectly recovered; the swelling continuing about two days.

The same gentleman attests the following as a fact, of which he was a witness.—A dog, in attempting to kill a red snake, was bitten in three or four places in the head. The bite of this snake is said to be more venomous than that of the rattlesnake. In about an hour, the dog became much swollen, and discovered scarcely any signs of life. Milk, boiled with the white ash bark, was now poured down his throat. The effect was surprising, and may appear incredible. The next morning, which was about twelve hours after the dog was bitten, he was as active as ever; and hunted in the woods as usual.

It is an undoubted truth, that the Indians who are generally well acquainted with the virtues and indigenous productions, have the white ash in great estimation, as peculiarly unfriendly to venomous snakes.

As the bite of a mad dog, is so hot to communicate a slow, though fatal poison, it is submitted to the gentleness of the faculty, whether, from the above facts, this bark might not be tried in cases of canine madness.

S O N G.

To the tune of "The dusky night."

COME all you brave Kentuckians,
Who dangers dare to meet;
Come, let us haste, in words to guide,
The savage foe we'll beat
For a fighting we must go, &c.

Thro' forests' deep embrown'd by shades,

We'll seek the dimly track;
Oh! be our country's safety sure!
May conquest crown th' attack!
When a fighting we do go, &c.

Then, conquest crown'd we'll haste to ease

Our wives and sweethearts' fears,
And o'er our glad ones bowls we'll fling,
"Kentucky Volunteers!"
As home in peace we'll go, &c.